Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

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PRICE CURRENT.

PER QUANTITY.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 4, 1794.

	Dlls. Cts.	Dlls. Cts.
ANCHORS pr. lb.	7	10
Allum, Engliſh, pr. cwt.	4 33	
Ditto, Roch pr. lb.		11
Aſhes, pot, per ton,		120
——Pearl,	134	140 7
Arrack pr. gall.	1 33	1 16
Brandy, common,	100	120
——Coniac	130	140
Braziletto, pr. ton.		50
Bricks, pr. M.	4	7
Bread, ſhip, pr. cwt.		2 67
Ditto, pilot		5
Ditto, ſmall water, per keg	36	40
Beer, American, in bottles, pr. doz. bottles included,		1 74
Ditto pr. barrel,		6
Boards Cedar pr. M feet,		20
——New England	10	14
——Oak	14	16
——Merchantable pine	20	24
——Sap, do.		10 67
——Mahogany, per foot		10
The above are the ſhallop prices, for the yard price, add 1 dollar 33 cents per 1000.		
Briminſtone in rolls, pr. cwt.		2
Beef, Boſton, per barrel		10 11
—— Country ditto	9	10
——Freſh, per cwt.	3 33	4 67
Butter pr. lb.		25
——in kegs	15	18
Candles, Sperm. pr. lb.		47
——Wax	53	56
——Myrtle Wax		18
——Mould, tallow		16
——Dipped		14
Cheeſe, Engliſh, pr. lb.		25
—— Country	10	12
Chocolate	16	18
Cinnamon	2 40	2 67
Cloves		1 33
Cocoa pr. cwt.	10	11
Coffee pr. lb.		16
Coal pr. buſhel	24	33
Copperas pr. cwt.		1 67
Cordage, American, per cwt.	9	10
Cotton pr. lb.	27	37
Currants		12
Duck, Ruſſia, pr. piece	14	18
——Ravens		11
Dutch ſail duck,	18	20
Feathers pr. lb.		50
Flax ditto	11	12
Flaxſeed pr. buſh.	80	90
Flour, Superfine pr. barrel		6 12
——Common,		5 72
——Bur middlings, beſt		5 25
——Meal, Indian		2 67
——ditto Rye,		3
——Ship-ſtuff pr. cwt.	1 40	1 67
Fuſtic pr. ton,		20
Gin, Holland, pr. caſe,		4 66
Do. pr. gall.	80	90
Glue, pr. cwt.	20	21 33
Ginger, white race, per lb.		12
Ditto, common		8
Ditto, ground pr. lb.		10
Ginſeng,	20	24
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. caſk,	3 73	4
Ditto, fine glazed		4
Grain, Wheat pr. buſh	100	1 20
——Rye		70
——Oats		35
——Indian corn	60	67
——Barley	1	1 20
——— Beſt ſhelled pr. lb.		7
——Buckwheat, per buſh.		40
Hemp, imported, pr. ton,	160	150
American, pr. lb.	4	5
Herrings, pr. bbl.		3
Hides, raw pr. lb.	9	
Hops		96
Hogſhead hoops, pr. M.		15
Indigo, French per lb.		1 67
——Carolina	1	1 80
Irons, ſad pr. ton,		133 33
Iron, Caſtings pr. cwt.	3	4
——Bar pr. ton,		82 66
——Pig		25
——Sheet		173 33
——Nail rods		100 33
Junk, pr. cwt.	4	5
Lard, hogs pr. lb.		15
Lead, in pigs pr. cwt.	5 33	5 67
——in bars		7
——white	10	10 67
——red	6 40	6 67
Leather, ſoal, pr. lb.	17	20
Lignum vitæ pr. ton,		7
Logwood		30
Mace pr. lb.		9
Mackarel, beſt pr. bbl.		9
——ſecond quality		4
Madder, beſt pr. lb.	16	20
Marble, wrought, pr. foot,	1 33	2 67
Maſt ſpars ditto	33	
Molaſſes pr. gall.	33	41
Muſtard per. lb.		87
——flour. in bottles, pr. doz.		1 20
Nails, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. pr. lb.		10
Nutmegs pr. lb.	7	8
Oil, Linſeed, pr. gall.		66
——Olive		87
Oil, Ditto pr caſe		5 20
——Sweet, beſt, in flaſks, pr. box		10 [illegible]
——Ditto baſkets, 12 bottles		9
——Spermaceti pr. gall.		48
——Train per barrel		10 51
——Whale	25	33
Porter pr. caſk,		5 33
——London, pr. doz.		1 60
——American ditto bot. incl.		1 81
Pitch, pr. bbl.	1 73	2
Pork, Burlington, per barrel,		15
——Lower county		12
——Carolina		10
Peas, Albany pr. buſhel		1
Pepper, pr. lb.		42
Pimento		19
Raiſins, beſt, pr. keg		7
Ditto pr. jar		3 33
Ditto pr. box		3 33
Rice pr. cwt.		3 20
Roſin pr. barrel		2 78
Rum, Jamaica, pr. gallon		1 16
——Antigua		1
——Windward		86
——Barbadoes		87
——Country, N. E.		60
Salt petre, pr. cwt.	14 33	
Saſſafras pr. ton	6	8
Shot ditto	140	141
Steel, German pr. lb.		9
——Engliſh, bliſtered, pr. cwt.		10
——American pr. ton		113 33
——Crowley's pr. faggot		10 67
Snake root pr. lb.	20	42
Soap, Brown per lb.		6
——White		8
——Caſtile		11
Starch		7
Snuff pr. doz. bot.	4	5 60
Spermaceti, refined, pr. lb.		48
Sailcloth, Engliſh, No. 1. pr. yard,		90
——Boſton, No. I. ditto		36
——— No. II.		35
Sugar Lump, pr. lb		21
——Loaf, ſingle refined		22
——Ditto, double do.		33
——Havannah, white	12	14
——Ditto, brown,	10	11
——Muſcovado, pr. cwt.	9	12
Spirits Turpentine pr. gallon		37
Salt, Allum pr. buſhel		80
——Liverpool		100
——Cadiz		80
——Liſbon		80
Shipbuild. W. O. frames p. ton,		20
Ditto Live Oak,		22
Ditto red cedar, per foot	37	45
Shingles, 18 inch. per M.	3 33	3 67
Ditto 2 feet,	6 50	6
Ditto 3 feet, dreſſed,	13	15
Staves, Pipe pr. 1000		32
——White Oak hogſhead,		20 33
——Red Oak do.		19 50
——Leogan		21 33
——Barrel		16
——Heading		25 33
Skins, Otter, beſt pr. piece		4 67
——Minks	20	40
——Fox, grey	40	80
——Ditto red		1 20
——Martins	24	1
——Fiſhers	33	67
——Bears		3
——Racoons	27	60
——Muſk-rats	11	20
——Beaver, pr. lb.	67	1 33
——Deer, in hair	20	30
Tar, N. Jerſey, 24 gal. p. bbl.		1
——Carolina, 32 gall.		2
Turpentine pr. bbl.		2
Tobacco, J. River, beſt 100lb.		4 33
————inferior		3 33
————old		4 67
——Rappahannock		3 33
——Coloured Maryland,	5 33	8
——Dark,		2 40
——Long-leaf		2 40
——Eaſtern-ſhore	2	2 93
——Carolina, new	2 7	3
——— ———old,		3 33
Tea, Hyſon pr. lb.	93	1 28
——Hyſon ſkin,	53	60
——Souchong,	50	93
——Congo,	43	50
——Bohea,	33	36
Tallow, refined, per lb.		9
Tin pr. box,	13 33	13 67
Verdigreaſe pr. lb.		60
Vermillion, do.	1 33	1 67
Varniſh, per gallon	33	37
Wax, Bees pr. lb.	25	27
Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	13	30
Wine, Madeira, pr. pipe,	176	226
——Liſbon	120	126
——Teneriffe, pr. gallon		63
——Fayal		52
——Port pr. pipe	113 33	
——Ditto in bottles, pr. doz.		4
——Claret	4	6
——Sherry pr. gall.	90	1 20
——Malaga	77	80

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days, per £. 100 ſterl.	466 [illegible]
——— at 60 days	463 [illegible]
——— at 90 days	461 [illegible]
Amſterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	42
——— 90 days,	40
Government bills, drawn at 10 days ſight, at 42c per guilder.	

OBSERVATIONS
ON THE
RIVER POTOMACK,
THE COUNTRY ADJACENT, AND THE
CITY OF WASHINGTON.

(Concluded from our laſt.)

The fur and peltry trade of the Great Lakes may be brought to the city of Waſhington, through the channel of the Potomack, four hundred miles nearer than to any other ſhipping-port to which it has been carried heretofore.

Mr. Jefferſon, in his notes on Virginia, mentions this ſubject in the following words:—"The Potomack offers itſelf under the following circumſtances, for the trade of the lakes, and the waters weſtward of Lake Erie. When it ſhall have entered that lake, it muſt coaſt along its ſouthern ſhore, on account of the number and excellence of its harbors; the northern, though ſhorteſt, having few harbors, and thoſe unſafe.—Having reached Cayahoga, to proceed on to New-York, it will have eight hundred and twenty five miles, and five portages: Whereas it has but four hundred and twenty-five miles to Alexandria, its emporium on the Potomack, if it turns into Cayahoga, and paſſes through that, Big Beaver, Ohio, Yohogany, (on Monongahela and Cheat,) and the Potomack; and there are but two portages; the firſt of which, (from Cayahoga to Big Beaver) may be removed by uniting the ſources of theſe waters, which are lakes in the neighborhood of each other, and in a champain country.—The other from the waters of the Ohio to the Potomack, will be from fifteen to forty miles, according to the trouble that ſhall be taken to approach the two navigations.—For the trade of the Ohio, or that which ſhall come into it from its own waters, or from the Miſſiſippi, it is nearer through the Potomack to Alexandria, than to New-York, by five hundred and eighty miles, and is interrupted by one portage only.

There is another circumſtance of difference.—The lakes themſelves never freeze; but the communications between them freeze, and the Hudſon's river itſelf is ſhut up by ice three months in the year; whereas the channel of the Cheſepeak leads directly to a warm climate, the ſouthern parts of it rarely freezes at all, and whenever the northern do, it is ſo near the ſources of the rivers, that the frequent floods to which they are liable, break the ice up immediately, ſo that veſſels may paſs through the winter, ſubject only to accidental and ſhort delays."

In addition to the foregoing remarks, it may only be neceſſary to ſay, that there is not a river in America capable of being rendered more ſecure from an attack by water than the Potomack. Its banks are every where high and bold, with the channel often not more than two hundred yards from the ſhore. Digg's-Point, about ten miles below the city of Waſhington, is remarkably well calculated for a battery; as all veſſels coming up the river muſt preſent their bows to that poin, for the diſtance of three miles; and after paſſing, their ſterns are equally expoſed for about the ſame diſtance; the middle of the channel there is not more than two hundred yards from the point.

It may not be amiſs to ſubjoin the following extracts from the laws of Maryland; and the terms and conditions for regulating the materials and manner of the buildings and improvements on the lots in the city of Waſhington.

Extract from the act of the General Aſſembly of Maryland, entitled, "An act for opening and extending the navigation of the river Potowmack, in which the ſhares are made real eſtate."

"Be it enacted, That foreigners ſhall be and are hereby enabled to ſubſcribe for and hold ſhares in the Potowmack Company."

Extract from an act of the General Aſſembly of Maryland, entitled, "An act concerning the territory of Columbia and the city of Waſhington."

"Be it enacted, That any foreigner may, by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the ſaid territory which lies within this ſtate, in the ſame manner as if he was a citizen of this ſtate; and the ſame lands may be conveyed by him, and tranſmitted to, and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this ſtate; Provided, that no foreigner ſhall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen."

Terms and conditions declared by the Preſident of the United States, for regulating the materials and manner of the buildings and improvements on the lots in the city of Waſhington.

1ſt. "That the outer and party-walls of all houſes within the ſaid city ſhall be built of brick or ſtone."

2d. "That all buildings on the ſtreets ſhall be parallel thereto, and may be advanced to the line of the ſtreet, or withdrawn therefrom, at the pleaſure of the improver; but where any ſuch building is about to be erected, neither the foundation nor party-walls ſhall be begun without firſt applying to the perſon or perſons appointed by the Commiſſioners to ſuperintend the buildings within the city, who will afterwards aſcertain the lines of the walls to correſpond with theſe regulations.

3d. "The wall of no houſe to be higher than forty feet to the roof in any part of the city, nor ſhall any be lower than 35 feet on any of the avenues."

4th. "That the perſon or perſons appointed by the Commiſſioners to ſuperintend the buildings, may enter on the land of any perſon to ſet out the foundation, and regulate the walls to be built between party and party, as to the breadth and thickneſs thereof: which foundation ſhall be laid equally on the lands of the perſons between whom ſuch party-walls are to be built, and ſhall be of the breadth and thickneſs determined by ſuch perſon proper; and the firſt builder ſhall be reimburſed one moiety of the charge of ſuch party-wall, or ſo much thereof as the next builder ſhall have occaſion to make uſe of before ſuch next builder ſhall any way uſe or break into the wall; the charge or value thereof to be ſet by the perſon or perſons ſo appointed by the Commiſſioners."

5th. "As temporary conveniences will be proper for lodging workmen and ſecuring materials for building, it is underſtood that ſuch may be erected with the approbation of the commiſſioners; but they may be removed or diſcontinued by the ſpecial order of the commiſſioners."

6th. "The way into the ſquares being deſigned in a ſpecial manner for the common uſe, and convenience of the occupiers of the reſpective ſquares, the property in the ſame is reſerved to the public, ſo that there may be an immediate interference on any abuſe of the uſe thereof by any individual, to the nuiſance or obſtruction of others. The proprietors of the lots adjoining the entrance into the ſquares, on arching over the entrance and fixing the gates in the manner the commiſſioners ſhall approve, ſhall be entitled to divide the ſpace over the arching, and build it up with the range of that line of the ſquare."

7th. "No vaults ſhall be permitted under the ſtreets, nor any encroachment on the foot-way above, by ſteps, ſtoops, porches, cellar-doors, windows, ditches or leaning-walls, nor ſhall there be any projection over the ſtreets other than the eaves of the houſes, without the conſent of the commiſſioners."

8th. "Theſe regulations are the terms and conditions, under and upon which conveyances are to be made, according to the deeds in truſt of the lands within the city."

☞ *Gentlemen, in poſſeſſion of Subſcription papers for this Gazette, are requeſted to tranſmit them to the Editor's Office.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday Jan. 3, 1794.

IN committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of State reſpecting foreign Commerce—Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

Mr. Madiſon after ſome general obſervations on the report, entered into a more particular conſideration of the ſubject.

He remarked that the commerce of the United States is not at this day on that reſpectable footing, to which from its natnre and importance it is entitled. He recurred to its ſituation previous to the adoption of the conſtitution, when conflicting ſyſtems prevailed in the different States—the then exiſting ſtate of things gave riſe to that convention of delegates from the different parts of the Union, who met to deliberate on ſome general principles for the regulation of commerce which might be conducive in their operation to the general welfare, and that ſuch meaſures ſhould be adopted as would conciliate the friendſhip and good faith of thoſe countries who were diſpoſed to enter into the neareſt commercial connections with us. But what has been the reſult of the ſyſtem which has been purſued ever ſince?—What is the preſent ſituation of our commerce? From the ſituation in which we find ourſelves after four years experiment, he obſerved, that it appeared incumbent on the United States to ſee whether they could not now take meaſures promotive of thoſe objects for which the government was in a great degree inſtituted. Meaſures of moderation, firmneſs, and deciſion, he was perſuaded were now neceſſary to be adopted, in order to narrow the ſphere of our commerce with thoſe nations who ſee proper not to meet us on terms of reciprocity.

Mr. Madiſon then read the following Reſolutions:

Reſolved, as the opinion of this committee, that the intereſt of the United States would be promoted by further reſtrictions and higher duties, in certain caſes, on the manufactures and navigation of foreign nations, employed in the commerce of the United State, than thoſe now impoſed.

1. *Reſolved*, as the opinion of this committee, that an additional duty ought to be laid on the following articles, manufactured by European nations, having no commercial treaty with the United States.

On all articles of which leather is the material of chief value, an additional duty of per centum ad valorem.

On all manufactured iron, ſteel, tin, pewter, copper, braſs, or articles of which either of theſe metals is the material of chief value, an additional duty of per centum ad valorem.

On all articles of which cotton is the material of chief value, an additional duty of per centum ad valorem.

On all cloths of which wool is the material of chief value, where the eſtimated value on which the duty is payable is above an additional duty of per centum ad valorem; where ſuch value is below an additional duty of per centum ad valorem.

On all cloths of which hemp or flax is the material of chief value, and of which the eſtimated value on which the duty is payable is below , an additional duty of per centum ad valorem.

On all manufactures of which ſilk is the material of chief value, an additional duty of per centum ad valorem.

2. *Reſolved*, as the opinion of this committee, that an additional duty of per ton, ought to be laid on the veſſels belonging to the nations having no commercial treaty with the United States.

3. *Reſolved*, as the opinion of this committee, that the duty on veſſels belonging to the nations having commercial treaties with the United States ought to be reduced to per ton.

4. *Reſolved*, as the opinion of this committee, that where any nation may refuſe to conſider as veſſels of the United States, any veſſels not built within the United States, the foreign built veſſels of ſuch nation ought to be ſubjected to a like refuſal, unleſs built within the United States.

5. *Reſolved*, as the opinion of this committee, that where any nation may refuſe to admit the produce or manufactures of the United States, unleſs in veſſels belonging to the United States, or to admit them in veſſels of the United States, if laſt imported from any place not within the United States, a like reſtriction ought, after the day of to be extended to the produce and manufactures of ſuch nation, and that, in the mean time, a duty of per ton extraordinary ought to be impoſed on veſſels ſo importing any ſuch produce or manufacture.

6. *Reſolved*, as the opinion of this committee, that where any nation may refuſe to the veſſels of the United States a carriage of the produce or manufactures thereof, whilſt ſuch produce or manufactures are admitted by it in its own veſſels, it would be juſt to make the reſtriction reciprocal: but inaſmuch as ſuch a meaſure, if ſuddenly adopted, might be particularly diſtreſſing in caſes which merit the benevolent attention of the United States, it is expedient, for the preſent, that a tonnage extraordinary only of be impoſed on the veſſels ſo employed: and that all diſtilled ſpirits imported therein ſhall be ſubject to an additional duty of one ——part of the exiſting duty.

7. *Reſolved*, as the opinion of this committee, that proviſion ought to be made for liquidating and aſcertaining the loſſes ſuſtained by citizens of the United States, from the operation of particular regulations of any country contravening the law of nations, and that ſuch loſſes be reimburſed, in the firſt inſtance, out of the additional duties on the manufactures, productions and veſſels of the nation eſtabliſhing ſuch unlawful regulations.

Mr. Madiſon, took a general view of the probable effects which the adoption of ſomething like the reſolutions he had propoſed, would produce. They would produce, reſpecting many articles imported, a competition which would enable countries who do not now ſupply us with thoſe articles to do it and would encreaſe the encouragement on ſuch as we can produce within ourſelves. We ſhould alſo obtain an equitable ſhare in carrying our own produce; we ſhould enter into the field of competition on eqaal terms, and enjoy the actual benefit of advantages which nature and the ſpirit of our people entitle us to.—

He adverted to the advantageous ſituation this country is entitled to ſtand in, conſidering the nature of our exports and returns.——Our exports are bulky, and therefore muſt employ much ſhipping, which might be nearly all our own; our exports are chiefly neceſſaries of life, or raw materials, the food for the manufacturers of other nations. On the contrary chief of what we receive from other countries we can either do without, or produce ſubſtitutes.

It is in the power of the United States he conceived, by exerting her natural rights, without violating the rights or even the equitable pretenſions of other nations; by doing no more than moſt nations do for the protection of their intereſts, and much leſs than ſome, to make her intereſts reſpected; for what we receive from other nations are but luxuries to us, which if we choſe to throw aſide we could deprive part of the manufacturers of thoſe luxuries of even bread, if we are forced to conteſt of ſelf denial; this being the caſe, our country may make her enemies feel the extent of her power.

We ſtand with reſpect to the nation exporting thoſe luxuries in the relation of an opulent individual to the labourer in producing the ſuperfluities for his accommodation; the former can do without thoſe luxuries, the conſumption of which gives bread to the latter.

He did not propoſe, or wiſh that the United States ſhould, at preſent, go ſo far in the line which his reſolutions point to as they might go. The extent to which the principles involved in thoſe reſolutions ſhould be carried will depend upon filling up the blanks. To go to the very extent of the principle immediately might be inconvenient: He wiſhed only that the legiſlature ſhould mark out the ground on which we think we can ſtand, perhaps it may produce the effect wiſhed for, without unneceſſary irritation: we need not at firſt go every length.

Another conſideration would induce him, he ſaid, to be moderate in filling up the blanks:—not to wound public credit. He did not wiſh to riſk any ſenſible diminution of the public revenue. He believed, that if the blanks were filled with judgment, the diminution of the revenue from a diminution in the quantity of imports would be counterbalanced by the increaſe in the duties.

The laſt reſolution he had propoſed, he ſaid, is in a manner diſtinct from the reſt. The nation is bound by the moſt ſacred obligation, he conceived, to protect the rights of its citizens againſt a violation of them from any quarter; or, if they cannot protect, they are bound to repay the damage.

It is a fact authenticated to this houſe by communications from the executive, that there are regulations eſtabliſhed by ſome European nations, contrary to the law of nations, by which our property is ſeized and diſpoſed of in ſuch a way that damages have accrued. We are bound either to obtain reparation for the injuſtice, or compenſate the damage. It is only in the firſt inſtance, no doubt, that the burden is to be thrown upon the United States; the proper department of government will no doubt take proper ſteps to obtain redreſs.

The juſtice of foreign nations will certainly not permit them to deny reparation when the breach of the law of nations appear evidently; at any rate it is juſt that the individual ſhould not ſuffer.

He believed the amount of the damages that would come within the meaning of this reſolution, would not be very conſiderable.

Mr. Madiſon's Reſolutions being ſeconded, were preſented and read by the clerk.

Mr. W. Smith roſe to make ſome remarks on the obſervations of Mr. Madiſon—when a motion was made by Mr. Fitzſimons that the committee ſhould riſe and report progreſs, and that the houſe ſhould give order for printing the Reſolutions.

After ſome further remarks by two or three members, Mr. Madiſon ſaid he had no wiſh to precipitate the diſcuſſion; he was content that the committee ſhould now riſe, and that a future early day ſhould be aſſigned.

The motion for the committee's riſing, being put, was agreed to—the committee roſe accordingly, and reported progreſs.

A queſtion then occurred as to the day on which the buſineſs ſhould be taken into conſideration—next Monday was mentioned.

Mr. Ames propoſed next Monday week—he obſerved that the reſolutions involved the greateſt intereſts of this country—that for himſelf he could not poſſibly be prepared to diſcuſs the buſineſs by Monday next; the report of the ſecretary was incomplete, a ſupplementary report had been received from that officer, which had not yet been printed, and he believed that the members were not poſſeſſed of a knowledge of its contents; he could ſpeak for himſelf at leaſt. He further remarked, that the ſubject reqnired the moſt mature deliberation of the houſe—ſudden and haſty deciſions might be followed with the moſt ſerious effects; they might involve the ſacrifice of the eſſential intereſts, or the honor of the United States.

Mr. Madiſon ſaid, he ſaw no neceſſity for a very diſtant day; the ſubject was not a new one—it exiſted previous to the preſent government, it had been repeatedly before the legiſlature of the United States, it had been amply dilated on in reports and public diſſertations; he did not conceive there was a ſingle propoſition contained in the reſolutions which had not been repeatedly revolved in the minds of every member of the honſe. He ſuppoſed an early diſcuſſion would be the moſt eligible, as the members would as it proceeded, naturally throw light upon it.

Mr. W. Smith was in favor of Monday week—he ſuppoſed that many documents would be wanted by the members which were not now in the poſſeſſion of the houſe—beſides he obſerved that as ſoon as the preſent queſtion was got rid of, he ſhould lay before the houſe ſundry reſolutions, reſpecting foreign tonnage, which would naturally connect themſelves with the reſolutions brought forward by the member from Virginia.

Mr. Nicholas was in favor of Wedneſday—he wiſhed for an early diſcuſſion.—He thought the ſubject would receive more light from the public deliberations of the members themſelves, than ti would derive from their ſtudies in their chambers—the diſcuſſion will be intereſting, it cannot be hurried, and no ſudden deciſion need be anticipated from as early a day as Wedneſday.

Mr. Murray was in favor of Monday week—he differed from the gentleman laſt up that a public coliſſion on this or any other ſubject was the moſt probable way to ſtrike out truth. The calm and diſpaſſionate conſideration of propoſitions at leiſure, appeared to him more likely to be ſucceeded by a juſt and ſound deciſion.—He wiſhed for more time than ſome gentlemen appeared willing to allow.

Mr. S. Smith was in favor of Monday week—he enumerated a number of documents which he thought would be found neceſſary to enable the members to judge with preciſion. He conſidered the ſubject as highly important to his conſtituents, on which too much deliberation could ſcarcely be beſtowed, it refers to taxes and new impoſitions on trade, the expediency of which ought to be maturely conſidered. The object of the propoſitions are evidently a commercial warfare—this is commonly introductive of another ſpecies of conteſt—a very ſerious conſideration! The gentleman who brought forward the reſolutions had probably matured his ideas on the ſubject, for his part he had not, he required more time.

Several other members ſpoke on the occaſion—the motion for Monday week being put, was carried by a large majority.

INSTRUCTIONS

From the Conſtituted Authorities of France,
To CITIZEN GENET,
Miniſter of the French Republic, to the United States of North-America.

Philadelphia, 20th Dec. 1793; ſecond year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

Citizen Genet, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the United States, to M. Jefferſon, Secretary of State.

SIR,

The politics of regenerated France, having candor, frankneſs and publicity for their only baſis, the myſterious ſecrecy of courts being entirely rejected from her councils, and the only art of her public agents being that of uſing none, I have informed you, that I would publiſh my correſpondence with the federal government, and likewiſe the inſtructions that have been given to me by the Executive Council of the French Republic. The ſheets which contain my correſpondence are not yet printed off; but thoſe which contain the tranſlation of my inſtructions being finiſhed, I haſten to encloſe to you copies of them. I beg that they may be diſtributed among the members of Congreſs, and that you will requeſt the Preſident of the United States to lay them officially before both houſes of that legiſlative body. This firſt part of the collection, which I announce to you, and which I ſhall tranſmit to you in due ſucceſſion, will enable the repreſentatives of the American people to determine whether my political conduct ſince I have reſided in the United States, has been conformable to the intentions of the French people. This ſtep is a duty which I conceive I owe to my country, and thus leaving it to your ſage Legiſlators to take ſuch meaſures reſpecting the points that are in negociation between us as the intereſt of the United States ſhall appear to require, nothing will remain for me to do but to proſecute in your courts of Judicature, the authors and abettors of the odious and vile machinations that have been plotted againſt me by means of a ſeries of impoſtures which for a while have faſcinated the minds of the public, and miſled even your firſt magiſtrate, with a view to ſhake at leaſt, if not to break off entirely, the alliance between two nations which every conſideration calls upon to unite and rivet ſtill faſter the bonds which tie them to each other, at a period when the moſt imminent danger equally threatens them both.

Accept my reſpects.

GENET.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Memorial to ſerve as inſtructions to Citizen Genet, adjutant-general and colonel, going to America in quality of Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the Congreſs of the United States.

THE patriotiſm which Citizen Genet has ſhewn in the different employments entruſted to him, and his known attachment for the cauſe of liberty and equality, have determined the executive council to nominate him Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the Congreſs of the United States of North-America. This proof of confidence is the more flattering for citizen Genet, as the French nation ſet a high value upon the ties which unite them to the American people, ties which the national aſſembly has, on the 2d June, 1791, ſhewn the deſire to draw ſtill cloſer, and the legiſlature has, moreover, expreſ-

ly ordered the executive power to negociate with the United States a new treaty of commerce, which may encreaſe between the two nations thoſe connexions mutually advantageous both to the one and to the other of them. Struck with the grandeur and importance of this negociation, the Executive Council preſcribe to citizen Genet, to exert himſelf to ſtrengthen the Americans in the principles which led them to unite themſelves to France; to make them perceive that they have no ally more natural or more diſpoſed to treat them as brethren; that theſe ſentiments are engraven in the hearts of all Frenchmen enlightened upon the true intereſts of their own country; and, if the two nations have not yet reaped the advantage, it has been the fault of the government we have juſt overthrown; it is thro' the treaſon of the cabinet of Verſailles.—This truth is this day revealed. The Executive Council has called for the inſtructions given to Citizen Genet's predeceſſors in America, and has ſeen in them, with indignation, that at the very time the good people of America expreſſed their gratitude to us in the moſt feeling manner, and gave us every proof of their friendſhip, Vergennes and Montmorin thought, that it was right for France to hinder the United States from taking that political ſtability of which they were capable; becauſe they would ſoon acquire a ſtrength, which, it was probable, they would be eager to abuſe. They, in conſequence, directed both the one and the other of theſe Miniſters of Louis XVI. to the Congreſs, to preſerve the moſt paſſive conduct, and to ſpeak only of the Prince's perſonal wiſhes for the proſperity of the United States. The ſame machiavelian principle influenced the operations of the war for Independence; the ſame duplicity reigned over the negociations for peace.——The deputies from Congreſs expreſſed the deſire that the cabinet of Verſailles would aſſiſt in the conqueſt of the two Floridas, of Canada, and of Nova Scotia; but Louis and his miniſters conſtantly refuſed, looking upon the poſſeſſion of theſe countries by Spain and England, as a uſeful principle of uneaſineſs and vigilance for the Americans after the peace. This uſeleſs jealouſy turned into contempt; the people for whom they pretended to have taken up arms became an object of diſdain; for the court neglected to correſpond with them, and by that criminal conduct they gave the power, whoſe influence in America we ought to have extinguiſhed, arms to combat and to deſtroy our own. It is thus the miniſters, under the old ſyſtem, blindly labored with all their exertions to ſtifle liberty, after having been compelled by the general voice of the nation to aſſiſt its birth in the new world; 'tis thus they cooled the zeal; 'tis thus they looſened the bands of the two people; 'tis thus that by their infamous policy they diſguſted the Americans with the French alliance, and ſtrengthened, themſelves, that of the Engliſh. The republicans who have diſplaced theſe vile ſupporters of deſpotiſm are eager to mark out for citizen Genet, a path diametrically oppoſite to the crooked windings by which his predeceſſors were entangled. The Executive Council, faithful to its duties and obedient to the will of the French people, authorize citizen Genet to declare with freedom & ſincerity, to the miniſters of Congreſs, that thoſe of the French republic, throwing far from them every thing appertaining to the old embaſſy, the revenue ſyſtem, the cautious policy, and all thoſe impediments to the riches and proſperity of the nations, have highly approved the overtures made to citizen Ternant, as well by Gen. Waſhington as by Mr. Jefferſon, upon the means of renewing and conſolidating our commercial ties, in placing them on the principles of truth itſelf; that the Executive Council are diſpoſed to ſet on foot a negociation upon thoſe foundations, and that they do not know but that ſuch a treaty admits a latitude ſtill more extenſive in becoming a national agreement, in which two *great* people ſhall ſuſpend their commercial and political intereſts and eſtabliſh a mutual underſtanding, to befriend the empire of liberty, wherever it can be embraced, to guarantee the ſovereignty of the people, and puniſh thoſe powers who ſtill keep up an excluſive colonial and commercial ſyſtem, by declaring that their veſſels ſhall not be received in the ports of the contracting parties. Such a pact which the people of France will ſupport with all the energy which diſtinguiſhes them, and of which they have already given ſo many proofs, will quickly contribute to the general emancipation of the new world. However vaſt this project may be, it will not be difficult to execute if the Americans determine on it, and it is to convince them of its practicability that Citizen Genet muſt direct all his attention: For beſides the advantages which humanity in general will draw from the ſucceſs of ſuch a negociation, we have at this moment a particular intereſt in taking ſteps to act efficaciouſly againſt England and Spain, if, as every thing announces, theſe powers attack us from hatred to our principles; if the Engliſh miniſters inſtead of ſharing in the glory of France, inſtead of conſidering that our liberty, as well as that of thoſe people whoſe chains we have broken, for ever eſtabliſhes that of their own country, ſuffer themſelves to be influenced by our enemies and by thoſe to the liberty of mankind, and embark with every tyrant againſt that cauſe which we are defending. The military preparations making in Great Britain become every day more and more ſerious and have an intimate connection with thoſe of Spain. The friendſhip which reigns between the miniſters of the laſt power and thoſe of St. James' proves it; and in this ſituation of affairs we ought to excite, by all poſſible means, the zeal of the Americans, who are as much intereſted as ourſelves, in diſconcerting the deſtructive projects of George the Third, in which they are probably an object. Their own ſafety ſtill depends on ours, and if we fail they will ſooner or later fall under the iron rod of Great Britain. The Executive Council has room to believe that theſe reaſons in addition to the great commercial advantages which we are diſpoſed to concede to the United States, will determine their government to adhere to all that citizen Genet ſhall propoſe to them on our part. As it is poſſible, however, that the falſe repreſentations which have been made to Congreſs of the ſituation of our internal affairs, of the ſtate of our maritime force, of our finances, and eſpecially of the ſtorms with which we are threatened may make her miniſters, in the negociations which citizen Genet is entruſted to open, adopt a timid and wavering conduct, the executive council charges him, in expectation that the American government will finally determine to make a common cauſe with us, to take ſuch ſteps as will appear to him exigencies may require, to ſerve the cauſe of liberty and the freedom of the people. Citizen Genet will lend the aſſiſtance of his good offices to all the French citizens who ſhall have recourſe to him, and whoſe conduct ſhall be unexceptionable; but the executive council underſtand that this protection ſhall in no caſe contravene the laws of the country, and ſhall not extend to people of doubtful character, baniſhed from their country, or to citizens whoſe conduct ſhall be reprehenſible. Citizen Genet will avoid as much as he can thoſe rediculous diſputes about etiquette which ſo much occupied the old diplomacy. The repreſentatives of other powers are not however to be ſuffered to attempt to deprive France, become free, of that precedence it enjoyed under its ancient form. The Executive Council informs citizen Genet for his regulation of the conduct which they wiſh to be followed by the miniſters of the French Republic, if diſputes ſhould ariſe reſpecting the ceremony and the precedence between them and the repreſentatives of other powers.

The intention of the council is, that the miniſters of the nation ſhould declare without reſerve, that the French people ſee in all other people their brethren and their equals, and that they deſire to remove every idea of ſuperiority or precedence; but that if any ſtate, miſtaking the generoſity of theſe principles, pretends to any particular diſtinction and endeavors to obtain it by any ſteps direct or indirect, the miniſters of the French people ſhall then inſiſt on all the prerogatives the French power has at any time enjoyed; the nation determining that in that caſe its miniſters ſhould defend thoſe rights, being certain that the nation will make them reſpected.

As to the ceremonies of his firſt audience, the delivery of his credentials, and his communications with the Federal government, Citizen Genet will conform himſelf to thoſe rules which the Congreſs ſhall have eſtabliſhed for all the diplomatic corps in this reſpect; exceptions only offend; general rules wound no one.

Such are the political objects truſted to the zeal of citizen Genet; the Executive Council will give him particular inſtructions upon the Conſular affairs with which he will be charged, upon the negociations relative to the liquidation of the debt of the United States, upon the ſupplies for the colonies, upon thoſe which the marine and war departments call for, and upon the negociations which citizen Ternant was charged to ſet on foot with the United States to induce them to furniſh corn, flour, and ſalt proviſions on account of their debt.

With the miniſter for foreign affairs Citizen Genet will correſpond upon theſe different objects, and it is from him that he will receive the nation's orders. His communications with the other miniſters will only extend to the details of adminiſtration, relative to their reſpective departments, and he will be careful to give diſtinct information to the miniſter for foreign affairs, to the end that he may have always before his eyes the whole of the operations of the French Agents with Foreign Powers.

Read and agreed upon in Executive Council at Paris, January 4th, 1793. Second year of the French Republic.

(Signed)
MONGE, Preſident,
LE BRUN, Miniſter for [Foreign Affairs.

(To be continued.)

PHILADELPHIA,
JANUARY 4.

Wedneſday the 1ſt of January a committee of officers from the 2d regiment of Philadelphia Militia waited on Citizen Genet with the following

ADDRESS.

To E. Charles Genet, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France to the United States.

CITIZEN MINISTER,

A deputation of officers from the firſt and 2d battalions of the 2d regiment of Philadelphia Militia, have the pleaſure of waiting on you, in order to teſtify to you their ſatisfaction on the happy proſpect of the eſtabliſhment of a free Republic in France—as well as the high opinion they entertain of your civic and democratic virtues, and wiſh, Sir, that the preſent year may uſher in victories to your republic, and terminate in your perſonal happineſs.

For and in behalf of ſaid Regiment,
JOHN BARKER,
Lt. Colonel.

When the Miniſter made the following reply:

Philadelphia, 2d January, 1794. 2d year of the French Republic.

Citizen Genet, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France to the United States,

To the deputation of the Officers of the 2d regiment of Philadelphia Militia.

CITIZENS,

At a time when the perfidious clamors of ſlander eagerly received by the enemies of equality are raiſed on all ſides to impair the ſentiments of benevolence which the American citizens bear towards the French Republic, and thoſe who faithfully ſerve it, it is particularly grateful to me to ſee that impenetrable to the ſhafts of calumny and proof againſt the errors to which detraction may have given birth, you preſerve the affectionate attachment for my country which ſhe has merited by the unſhaken reſolution with which ſhe maintains the rights of man, and accelerates the deciſion of the grand queſtion, whether liberty or deſpotiſm, democracy or ariſtocracy ſhall prevail. It is not ſolely in the midſt of combat the French people have to contend with their enemies who riſe up againſt them in every ſhape and in all parts of the world, but the zeal of their agents at home & abroad ſhall be as conſtant as their invincible courage of their ſoldiers, as long as they ſhall be ſupported & animated in their faithful career, by the eſteem of free & virtuous men; this being our only ambition, citizens, you may eaſily conceive what heartfelt pleaſure and ſatisfaction I have received from your repeated expreſſions of friendſhip and of the intereſt you take in my country's cauſe.

GENET.

A late paper has an article which begins in the following manner—no doubt a typographical error.

"We often deceive ourſelves when we ſuppoſe the attainment of a curtain object will be the *end* of our ambition."

Tranſlated from the Courier Politique of the 2d inſtant.

Paſſengers arrived this day from Cape-Francois, announce the capture of that place by the Spaniards, who attacked it by land and ſea—the Courier promiſes the details of this event in the next paper—the veſſel being below in the river, though the paſſengers are arrived in the city.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The officers of the ſecond regiment of militia pay a compliment of five lines—and Mr. Genet replies in one of twenty-five. The plenty of profeſſions makes them cheap: or it may be (ſince the printed contradiction of his Charleſton charities) the quality is ſuſpected. There muſt be more bulk to make up weight. One would almoſt believe that Citizen Genet is paying the officers in aſſignats at five for one. To get praiſe or any other good thing one muſt pay fairly and pay enough for it—that is the way to get more. It is a fine market for addreſſes—give him a little praiſe and back it comes five-fold. Conſidering what he has done, it is worth five for one to praiſe his conduct. He complains of calumny and prints his inſtructions to prove, even to thoſe of little faith, that not one fifth part of the truth has yet been told againſt him—He commits outrages that are beyond all example and prints vindications to ſhew that he meant worſe.

A GOOD CONSTITUTION.

There are no words in our language that admit of a greater variety of application—That country poſſeſſes a good conſtitution in the opinion of a miniſter, which is rich in revenue. A good conſtitution, in the eye of a patriot, is where the burthens on induſtry are light and eaſy. We live under a good conſtitution, ſays the Alderman, whilſt his knife is immerſed in a haunch of veniſon.—Is there ſo good a conſtitution in the world? mumbles the doubled-chinned Church-Warden, while ſeated at the head of a viſitation dinner, his mouth crammed with pariſh pudding.—Where can we find ſuch a good conſtitution? roars the rich Rector, whilſt the poor Curate, walking home with his quarter's ſalary, heaves a ſigh, and preſumes to think it might be mended Eng. pap.

EXTRACT,
From the Columbian Centinel.

" *In vain muſt we rely on foreign aid,*
" *By our own arms, our commerce muſt be freed,*"

And the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, *have only to order immediate purchaſe of eight or ten ſtout frigates, and no doubt can be entertained that the expenſe would cheerfully be complied with; and that this force would be ſufficient to keep the pirates within their own ports. It reſts, however, with the wiſdom of thoſe whom we have deputed to give laws to the* Union, *to decide, whether an armed force, or money preſents, can beſt be employed. Economy may wiſh the latter—National Dignity may demand the former.*

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at SALEM.

Brig St. John, Ward,	W. Indies
Schr. Olive, Allen,	do.
Catharine, Tarrant,	Iſle of May

ARRIVED at NEWPORT.

Schr. Two-Brothers, Himberly,	Martinico
Brig Induſtry, Lovett,	New-Orleans
Peggy Hopkins,	Waſhington

ARRIVED at BOSTON.

Schr. Peter, Wells,	Martinico

PRICE OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4, 1794.

6 per cents,	18/
3 ditto,	10/ to 10/1.
Deferred,	11/
U. S. Bank,	11 per cent. advance.
N. A. ditto,	20 ditto ditto.
Pennſylvania do.	7 ditto ditto.

To the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States.

Gentlemen,

FINDING it inconvenient to continue any longer in the Direction, I requeſt you to honor ſome other perſon with your choice at the enſuing Election, in the room of

Your moſt obedient Servant,
WILLIAM SMITH.

Cheſnut-ſtreet, Jan. 4th. 1794.

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20. A letter relative to a method of finding the ſum of the ſeveral powers of the Sines, &c. *David Rittenhouſe, Eſq.*
21. Index Florae Lancaſtrienſis. *Henrico Muhlenberg, D. D.*
22. Inveſtigation of the power of Dr. Barker's Mill, as improved by James Rumſey, with a deſcription of the mill. *W. Waring.*
23. A Thermometrical Journal of the temperature of the Atmoſphere and Sea, on a voyage to and from Oporto, with explanatory obſervations thereon. *Jonathan Williams, Eſq.*
24. Firſt memoir of obſervations on the plants denominated Cryptogamick. *M. De Beauvois.*
25. A letter, containing obſervations on the ancient works of Art, the Native Inhabitants, &c. of the Weſtern Country. *Major Jonathan Heart.*
26. An account of ſome of the principal dies employed by the North American Indians. Extracted by the late *Mr. Hugh Martin.*
27. An account of the beneficial effects of the Caſſia Chamæcriſta in recruiting worn-out lands, and in enriching ſuch as are naturally poor; together with a botanical deſcription of the plant. *James Greenway of Virginia.*
28. An account of a hill on the borders of North Carolina, ſuppoſed to have been a volcano, in a letter from a Continental officer, to *Dr. J. Greenway*, Virginia.
29. An Account of a poiſonous plant, growing ſpontaneouſly in the ſouthern part of Virginia. Extracted from a paper by *Dr. James Greenway, Virginia.*
30. Deſcription of a Machine for meaſuring a ſhip's way. *Francis Hopkinſon, Eſq.*
31. An Inquiry into the queſtion, whether the Apis Mellifica, or true Honey-Bee, is a native of America. *Benjamin Smith Barton, M.D.*
32. An Account of a Comet. *David Rittenhouſe, Eſq.*
33. CADMUS or a Treatiſe on the Elements of Written Language, illuſtrating, by a Philoſophical diviſion of Speech, the power of each character, thereby mutually fixing the Orthography and Orthoepy. With an Eſſay on the mode of teaching the Deaf, or Surd and conſequently Dumb, to ſpeak, by Wm. Thornton, M. D. Honored with the Magellanic Gold Medal, by the Philoſophical Society, in December, 1792.——N. B. *Cadmus* is printed in a fine 8. vol. and ſold by the Publiſher hereof.
34. Obſervations on the Theory of Water-Mills. *W. Waring.*
35. An Improvement on Metalic Conductors or Lightning rods. *Mr. Robert Patterſon.* Honored with the Magellanic Premium, by an Award of the Society in December 1792.
36. An eaſy and expeditious method of diſſipating the noxious Vapour commonly found in Wells and other ſubterraneous places. *Ebenezer Robinſon, Eſq.*
37. A method of draining Ponds in level grounds. *Jeſſe Higgins.*
38. Obſervations on the ſeverity of the winter, 1779, 1780. *Rev. Matthew Wilſon.*
39. A Deſcription of a new Standard for Weights and Meaſures; io a letter from Mr. John Cooke, of Tipperary in Ireland.
40. Deſcription of a SPRING-BLOCK, deſigned to aſſiſt a Veſſel in ſailing. *Francis Hopkinſon, Eſq.* Honored with the Magellanic Gold Medal, by an Award of the Society in December 1790.

December 20. eod2w.

ALL perſons having any demand againſt the Eſtate and Effects of Mrs. MARY SINDREY, widow, late of Frankford, Oxford townſhip, in the State of Pennſylvania, deceaſed; are deſired to produce their accounts to JACOB LESHER and WILLIAM CREED, (in Frankford, aforeſaid,) Executors and Adminiſtrators of the above in order for ſettlement. And whoever is indebted to ſaid Eſtate, &c. are requeſted to make payment to the aforeſaid Adminiſtrators, on or before the 16th of March, 1794, or they will be dealt with according to law.

Frankford, Dec. 16. t&ſtf.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

NORRIS-COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut-Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the buſineſs of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,
Likewiſe, JAPANNED PLATES,

for doors or window-ſhutters, done in the moſt elegant manner, and with diſpatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30, dtf

Juſt publiſhed,
And to be ſold by *Stewart & Cochran*,
No. 34, South Second-ſtreet,
THE
United States Regiſter,
For the YEAR 1794;

Containing, beſides accurate and complete liſts of all the Officers in the general, and the principal Officers in the particular governments, a variety of information, uſeful for all claſſes. tf

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ROBERT CAMPBELL,
No. 54, South Second-ſtreet,
Seconddoor below the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet,
HAS IMPORTED,
By the late arrivals from Britain and Ireland,
A large and general Aſſortment of
New Books and Stationary,
Which will be diſpoſed of on the loweſt terms.
Dec. 23. mw&ſtf

Parry and Muſgrave,
Goldſmiths & Jewellers,
No. 42,
SOUTH SECOND-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
An elegant Aſſortment of
SILVER & PLATED WARE,
JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,

Which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures ſett, and every thing in the gold and ſilver way, done as uſual.

December 24. mw&ſtf

NOTICE

IS hereby given, to the MEMBERS of the INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH-AMERICA, That the third Inſtalment, being Two Dollars on each ſhare of the Stock, is to be paid, agreeably to the Conſtitution, on the ſecond Monday [the 13th day] of January next: And a *General Meeting* of the Stockholders is to be held on the ſucceeding day, for the purpoſe of chooſing *Fifteen Directors*, examining into the Situation of the Company's Affairs, and making ſuch additional Rules and Regulations as they ſhall judge neceſſary.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.

Dec. 16. mw&ſtf3. 1J

MONEY borrowed or loaned, accounts ſtated or collected, employers ſuited with domeſtics, houſe rooms, boarding and lodging rented, let or procured—ſoldier's, mariner's, or militia men's pay, lands and claims on the public; ſhares in the banks, in the canals, and the turnpike road; certificates granted by the public, and the old and late paper monies; notes of hand, bills, bonds and morgages, with or without depoſits—Bought, ſold, or negociated at No. 8, in ſouth Sixth-ſtreet, below Market-ſtreet by FRANCIS WHITE,
Who tranſacts buſineſs in the public offices for country people and others, by virtue of a power of attorney, or by perſonal application.

December 11. d

Juſt Imported,
From LONDON, DUBLIN and GLASGOW,
And now opening for ſale, by
MATHEW CAREY,
At No. 118, Market ſtreet,
A Large and Valuable
COLLECTION OF BOOKS,
Among which are the following:

NEW Annual Regiſter for 1792
European Magazine for the firſt ſix months of 1793
Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
Memoirs of the Mancheſter ſociety, 3 vols.
Prieſtly on matter and ſpirit
on chriſtianity
Diſney's life of Dr. Jortin
D'Anville's ancient geography
Memoirs of Guy Joli
Variety, a collection of eſſays
King of Pruſſia's works
Calm obſerver—by Mackintoſh
Ruſſell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, ſuperbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural hiſtory
Saugnier and Briſſon's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagaſcar
Townſend's travels in Spain
Taſſo's Jeruſalem delivered
Smellie's tranſlation of Buffon
Berwick's hiſtory of quadrupeds
Buffon abridged
Hiſtory of birds
Philips's hiſtory of inland navigation
Hooper's rational recreations
Hiſtory of France, in 3 vols.
Curioſities of literature, 3 vols.
Whitaker's defence of queen Mary
Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.
Dow's hiſtory of Hindoſtan
Sketches of the Hindoos
Key to polite literature.
Imlay's deſcription of Kentucky
Preſent ſtate of Nova-Scotia
Preſent ſtate of Hudſon's Bay
Preſton on maſonry
Lavater on phyſiognomy, abridged
Zimmerman's ſurvey
Murphy's life of Dr. Johnſon
Necker on executive power
Kiſſes of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
Vaillaint's travels, with ſuperb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's hiſtory of American Indians
Benington on materialiſm and immaterialiſm
Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers
Builder's magazine
Complete farmer
Chandon's life of Voltaire
De Non's travels
Franklin's life and works
Grozier's deſcription of China
Murphy's tranſlation of Tacitus
Godwin on political juſtice
Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.
Helvetius on man
Kaimes's ſketches of the hiſtory of man
Liberal opinions, or the hiſtory of Benignus
Mawe's gardener's dictionary
Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family
Playhouſe dictionary
Reveries of ſolitude
Smith's theory of moral ſentiments
Stackhouſe's hiſtory of the bible
Watſon's life of Philip IId. & IIId.
Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.
Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man
Wallis on the prevention of diſeaſes
Moore's journal in France
Cox's travels into Denmark, Ruſſia, Poland, &c.
Cox's travels into Switzerland
Rabant's hiſtory of the French revolution
Life of Lord Chatham
Mallet's northern antiquities
Motherby's medical dictionary
Grigg's advice to females
Hamilton's outlines of the practice of midwifery
Manning's practice of phyſic
Cleghorn's diſeaſes of Minorca
Innes on the muſcles
Pott's works
Fourcroy's chemiſtry
Armſtrong on diſeaſes of children
Quincy's diſpenſatory
Edinburgh diſpenſatory
Lewis's diſpenſatory
Ryan on the aſthma
Robertſon's treatiſe on fevers
Lees botany,
Leake on the viſcera
Leake on diſeaſes of women
Nicholſon's chemiſtry
Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digeſtion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diſeaſes of heat
Monro on diſeaſes of armies
Haller's phyſiology
Spalanzane's diſſertations
London practice of phyſic
Bell's ſurgery
Chaptal's chemiſtry.

Excellent CLARET,
In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front-ſtreet.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

NOTICE.

BEING deſirous of cloſing various commercial concerns, and that all powers heretofore granted relative to the ſame ſhould be revoked, and public notice of it given, to prevent any poſſible miſtake; I, the ſubſcriber, do hereby make known to all whom it may concern, that all powers and letters of attorney, of every nature and extent, granted by me to any perſon or perſons, prior to the 1ſt day of July laſt, to act for me or in my name in AMERICA, are revoked and made void.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1794. diw

NEW BOOKS.

Now opening for Sale,
By M. CAREY,
No. 118, MARKET-STREET;
A large and valuable collection of *BOOKS*, imported from London in the Mohawk.

Dec. 19.

E. OSWALD,
No. 156, Market-Street, South,

AT the requeſt of a number of friends, propoſes publiſhing The INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER, twice a week, viz. Wedneſdays and Saturdays—to commence in January next, if ſufficient encoeragement offers

It will be publiſhed on Paper and Types equal to its preſent appearance. The ſubſcription 3½ dollars per ann.

Advertiſements not exceeding a ſquare, will be inſerted 4 times for 1 dollar—every continuance one fifth of a dollar. Thoſe exceeding a ſquare, in the ſame proportion.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undernamed committee, appointed by "THE SOCIETY for the INSTITUTION and SUPPORT of FIRST-DAY or SUNDAY SCHOOLS in the city of Philadelphia and the diſtrict of Southwark and the Northern Liberties," to ſolicit further ſubſcriptions for the ſupport of the ſchools which the ſaid ſociety have eſtabliſhed, take the liberty to repreſent to their fellow citizens—

That, although the ſchools were ſuſpended during the period of the late awful calamity with which our city and ſuburbs have been afflicted, they are now again opened for the free admiſſion and education of poor children.

That, the neceſſity and reaſons for the eſtabliſhment of theſe ſchools are increaſed, from the circumſtance of the late diſtreſs having left a number of Orphans deſtitute of all the means of education, ſave what the hand of benevolence may adminiſter.

That, former experience has, moſt pleaſingly, verified the fondeſt hopes of the friends of this inſtitution, with regard to the progreſs and advancement of the children, who have heretofore been under its care, in the uſeful branches of education which it has afforded. Referring to this fact, and to the addreſs to the public, on this ſubject, publiſhed in the newſpapers of this city in the third month laſt, when about eight hundred and twenty children of both ſexes had partaken of the benefits afforded by the ſociety, and about three hundred and twenty more were then actually receiving inſtruction in their ſchools, it now only remains to be obſerved, that the funds of the ſociety are greatly inſufficient to carry on their benevolent deſigns, and that the committee formerly appointed to ſolicit ſubſcriptions, conceived it neceſſary to decline their applications to their fellow-citizens for their aſſiſtance in favor of theſe ſchools, in order that there might be no interruption from them to the ſolicitations then made in behalf of their unfortunate brethren from Cape-Francois.

The public aid is now therefore earneſtly ſolicited to ſupport a charitable eſtabliſhment, calculated upon the principles of public and private good. The annual ſubſcription for a member is but One Dollar; and it is preſumed that ſo ſmall a ſum per annum cannot be better diſpoſed of, by thoſe who can afford it, than by beſtowing it as the price of the diffuſion of uſeful knowledge among the poor and friendleſs.

Subſcriptipns and donations will be gratefully received by the undernamed committee on behalf of the ſociety:

Peter Thompſon,	Ebenezer Large,
Thomas P. Cope,	Jacob Cauffman,
Joſeph Price,	James Todd,
Edward Pole,	Joſeph James,
James Hardie,	Jonathan Penroſe,
William Innis,	George Meade,
Benjamin Say,	John Perot,
Nathaniel Falconer,	John M'Cree,
Francis Bailey,	Robert Ralſton,
Jeſſe Sharpleſs,	Thomas Armat,
Samuel Scotten,	George Williams,
Peter Barker.	

Jan. 1.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Fount of *LONG PRIMER* on which the Gazette of the United States was lately printed. The Fount will weigh about Three Hundred Pounds. The price is Twenty Cents per pound.

Enquire of the EDITOR.

December 16.

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No. 3, South Fourth-Street.